Notwithstanding a Desperate Effort Was Made to Assassinate Him.

The Hon. John B. Livingston, presiding judge of the courts of Lancaster county, Pa., very narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Joseph Doesch. About 11 o'clock the door-bell of the dwelling was rung and Mrs. Livingston found a man who politely lifted his hat and inquired for the judge. He was invited in and shown to the library, where the judge was in conversation with Ellmaker, member of the Lancaster bar. The stranger advanced toward the judge, who was sitting down, and made a motion as if to draw a paper, pulling in-stead a self-cocking pistol. He placed the weapon at the judge's head and vainly pulled the trigger, at the same time mumbling some words which were unintelligible. Springing to his feet, Judge Livingston seized Doesch and a desperate struggle ensued, the men grasping each other with a deadly grip and overturning almost every article of furniture. The judge had his intended murderer at the head of the stairs, designing to hurl him over, but by a powerful effort Doesch saved himself. Finally the judge threw his assailant over a chair and disarmed him. Doeschis the owner of considerable property. Last spring Judge Livingston refused him a saloon license on account of his keeping a disorderly house, and this act led Doesch to attempt the judge's life. On his way to the station-house Poesch said: "The judge is not fit for the place he holds and must die. If I get a chance I will kill him. If I don't, some one else will. The dealer who sold the pistol to Doesch, suspecting some unlawful purpose, placed in the weapon cartridges not suited to it, and it was this fact alone that saved the judge's life.

#### LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES. A Record of Proceedings in Both Branche of the U. S. Congress.

House.-On behalf of the judiciary committee Hammond, of Georgia, called up and the house passed a bill amending section 643 of the revised statutes by adding the following provision: Provided, that when any criminal prosecution shall be removed from a state court to the United States court before presentment by a grand jury, or indictment, or information shall have been made and filed against the defendants in the state court, it shall be lawful for the state court to proceed in such cases so far as to have such presentment, or indict ment, or information filed in said state court, and after the same is to be made and filed the clerk of the United States court shall issue a writ of certioriari to the state court for like purpose and with like effect as if the case had been so removed after such presentment or indictment was made and filed in such state court. The house then considered the president's message, Messrs. Reagan, Bland and others making

SENATE.—Platt presented a petition from the commercial travelers praying for legislation to relieve them from burdensome taxation. Teller presented a memorial of the Colorado legislatare urging congress to see that no discrimination was used against silver and favoring free coinage of that metal. It was referred to the committee a result the matter went over. The judicial salary biil was laid before the senate. Fne of the sections of the bill provides that no person related within the degree of first cousin to a judge of the United States shall be appointed by such judge to any position in his court; and persons so related who now hold such offices shall not continue in office after six months from the passage of the act. Among the bills introduced was one by Wilson, of Iowa, to fix the rate of postage on fourth-class matter at 2 cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

House.-Springer called up the resolution directing that committee to inquire as to the expediency of the passage of general laws for the ascertainment of the facts in all private measures by judicial tribunal before action by congress, and also the propriety of prohibiting the adjudication of private claims or relief measures by congress. On behalf of the committee on presi-dential laws, Caldwell called up the Hoar presidential succession bill and as there were but a few minutes of the morning hour remaining, it was agreed that the debate should continue during the afternoon. Caldwell reserving the right to call for the previous question at any time. Caldwell stated that the committee, in reporting the measure, had not dealt with other propositions before it. There were many measures proposed that would more properly meet all possible imaginable exigencies than the one now reported, but all required constitutional amendment before they could become laws, and constitutional amendment involved a delay which would ill accord with the reasonable anxiety which the great body of the people felt. There were many exigencies which the pending amendment did not cover, but the present exigency is completely covered.

SENATE .- On motion of Harrison, the senate concurred in the house amendments to the bill legalizing the territorial legislature of Wyoming. Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the postmaster general to inform the senate over what railroads the so-called fast mail was transported from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and what advantage was gained by the government by transporting such mail over roads other than the Union Pacific, also, as to the cost of such service, and why it is paid for out of the treasury-if the fact is that it is so paid for-to other companies instead of having the service performed by the Union Pacific company and the compensation credited on that company's indebtedness to the government. Bower offered a resolution, which, at his request, was laid over for the present, directing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of removing all the Indians in the United States to the Indian territory. Senator Payne reported favorably from the committee on foreign relations the bill to permit Joseph Rawise, United States consul at Warsaw, Russia, to accept certain decorations from the Russian govern-

SENATE .- Among the bills introduced were the following: By Spooner-To authorize the Dakota Central railroad to for just such propositions as free sugar, construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dak. By Senator Sabin— For the payment of \$20,000 out of the Geneva award fund to Wm. H. Whiting for injuries sustained by him through capture and imprisonment in the hold of the confederate cruiser "Alabama." By Allison-To amend the act relating to immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Manderson called up his bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army. The bill provides that each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies; one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one quartermaster-sergeant and one chief musician. All appointments to original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant created by the act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry branch of the service. Manderson addressed the senate on the bill. Beck's silver resolution than all else besides. If this is not done was considered without action, when the soon he will gradually grow worse, and besenate adjourned.

House .- Hill, on behalf of the committee on territories, called up and the house passed the senate bill to legalize the election of the territorial legislative assembly of Wyoming. On behalf of the committee on presidential laws, Caldwell called up for action the Hoar presidential succession bill; but on a statement by Cooper that the minority report had not been printed, the discussion of the subject was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Bland was excused from the chairmanship of the committee banking and currency.

SENATE.-Senator Vance addressed the senate on the silver question. A resolution offered by Manderson was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate with a copy of the report made by Special Agent Phillips on the sub-ject of the Yellowstone National park. Mr. Dolph offered a resolution that the judiciary committee be directed to consider and report whether or not a statute limiting the time within which all actions in suits must be brought by the United States against its citizens is desirable, and if in the judgment of the committee such a statute should be passed by congress, to report a bill for that purpose.

House.-Bills offered and referred: By Wheeler, of Alabama-Authorizing females to enter lands under the homestead law. By Joseph, of New Mexico-To divide the territory of Dakota and to create a territory of Lincoln. By Payson, of Illinois-To restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens. By McKenna, of Colorado-For the appointment of a board of two army and two navy officers and one civilian, authorizized to construct two gun foundries-one in California, at the Mare island navy yard or at Benicia arsenal; and one at such other place as the board may determine, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 for each foundry. By Warner, of Ohio—For the issue of treasury certificates on deposited silver bullion; also, directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury in excess of \$50,000,000 on the public debt. Notwithing the large number of bills introduced during the last call of the states, the call brought forward 650 additional, the proportions of which increases to nearly 4,000 the number of measures now awaiting the action of the house committee.

House,-Bland introduced a bill repealing so much of the act of June 9, 1879, as provides for the exchange and redemption of subsidiary coin. The presidential suc cession bill was then taken up by Dibble, who argued that neither the president pro tempore of the senate or the speaker of the house was a United States officer, and in support of his position quoted from the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, where distinction is made between a member of congress and a United States officer. An amendment offered by Adams, of Illinois, striking out sections of the revised statutes providing for special elections, was rejected—yeas 113, nays 153. A substitute offered by McKinley, of Ohio, leaving in force the present law with the addition of the provision for the purpose of having the speaker of the house of representatives in office continuously, was also rejected. On these two the vote of the house was divided by party lines. After a couple of further attempts to recommit and amend the bill it was passed-yeas 183, nays 77-precisely as it came from the senate. The negative vote was cast by the reon finance. Going to the calendar, the senate gave some consideration to the bill providing for a division of the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota. Without reaching and Weaver of Nebraska.

> A CURIOUS PLACE FOR MORIGAGES. Cobleskill dispatch: An east-bound freight train left a car at this station on December 29th because of a broken wheel. To-day aniron box was discovered wedged between the truck and car bottom, and it proved to be the inside chest of a safe. The contents consisted principally of western farm mortgages made by different persons and amounted to upward of \$50,000. The securities are non-negotiable, except three certificates of stock of the Adams National bank, of North Adams, Mass., which are assigned in blank. The box is bent and defaced and plainly shows the work of bur-glars. The indorsements on some loans are as late as December 14th.

# WILL ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

A Washington special says that all talk about the possibility of a deadlock between the senate and the president about the nominations is unfounded. The senators do not assume the right to inquire into the reasons of the president, they are perfectly aware that such a proceeding would not be proper, but they will continue to call upon the members of the cabinet for such information as is in their possession, touching the suspensions and nominations pending before the senate, and the cabinent, after discussing the question at each of their meetings for two weeks, have decided that it is not only proper but just that such information should be

# NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

The bill introduced by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, providing for the issue of certificates on deposited silver bullion, is substantially the bill proposed by him during the last summer and published before the meeting OATS-No. 2. of congress. The proposition was submitted by Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, for the appointment of a select committee of nine members to be called a committee on internal revenue, with authority to investigate the working and details of the internal laws, and to report the measures touching their repeal or amendment.

A strenuous effort will be made during this session of congress to have sugar and salt placed on the free list. Already billsand quite a number of them-have been introduced on this subject. The common people in both parties are demanding this. They are petitioning congress and setting forth that these articles are in too general use by poor people, and the production in this country, especially of sugar, too far below the consumption to warrant customs dues. It is said that the reason Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, so much desired his old place on the house committee on ways and means was to work salt, lumber, coal, etc.

# THE TAMMANY CHIEF ILL.

John Kelly, of New York, from all accounts, was quite benefited from treatment received while at Clifton Springs, but owing to his intense love for the interests of Tammany hall, he has allowed his physician's advice to go unheeded, and is now again suffering from insomnia and nervous prostration. In some respects his sickness is peculiar, as he appears better one day and not so well the next. Medicine does not benefit him now as it did a year or more since, or it would surely do him more good. come a hopeless case.

### POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Fitzhugh Lee continues to decline the gifts

Ex-Congressman Crapo wants the next epublican nomination for governor of Massachusetts.

ent him, even when they come in the shape of thoroughbred horses. In Portugal elections are held on Sunday

in the churches and the ballot box stands

Governor Lowry was inaugurated on the 14th for his second term, in the presence of the two houses of the Mississippi legislature ir joint convention.

The West Virginia democrats are looking about to find a man who can overcome the 200 majority republican Congressman Goff had in 1884 in the First congressional district of that state.

Among the nominations withheld by the president is that of Charles Jonas, editor of a Bohemian paper at Racine, Wis. He was appointed consul at Sprague, his old university town. The Austrian government objected to him because he had published a pamphlet on military conscription while a student.

A Washington special says: Some time ago the case of Mr. Kent, nominated to be naval officer at Boston, was referred to Mr. Frye, as a sub-committee, to report whether Daniel Hall, his predecessor, had been legally suspended, Hall having received no official notice of his suspension. Mr. Frye finds that there must be a legal and actual notice of suspension served upon an official who is to be removed and also that the actual and legal notice was never served upon Mr. Hall and that his surrender of the office under protest was not a resignation or an abandonment and he is still de jure naval officer. The conclusion is that the president should be requested to withdraw the present nomination and renominate Mr. Kent in the place of Hall, removed and not suspended. The facts in this case apply to a number of customs

### DIED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

Ten Thousand People Witness the Execution

of Henry S. Starr. Nevada City (Mo.) dispatch: Henry Starr, who was hanged here to-day at 1 o'clock, was visited by his father last night. Large crowds assembled about the gallows, which was erected in a ravine, forming a natural amphitheatre, about a mile from the jail. Incoming trains brought hundreds of people to witness the execution. The crime for which he was hung was the cold-blooded and brutal murder of Jacob Sewell and sixteen-year-old son, who came from Fort Scott sometime last July with two wagons, and were camping near here. Sewell became sick and was attended by Starr and a woman named Osborn, who formed a plan to murder the father and son and leave town with the wagons for Starr's former home in Indiana. On the night of August 30th Starr accomplished the deed with an axe. He then placed the bleeding forms in a wagon and started for the Marmalon river bottoms, five miles distant, and buried his victims. The dead bodies were found and pursuit presnized and Starrand the Osborn woman captured twenty miles distant. They were tried and both convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged together. A stay of execution was obtained in the woman's case and she was granted a

Starr was hung at 1:30 p.m. Ten thousand people witnessed the execution. The criminal spoke on the scaffold for half an hour, protesting his innocence.

# A BATCH OF CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate in executive session on the 11th confirmed a large number of nominations, including George A. Jenks, assistant secretary of the interior; Henry T. Muldrow, first assistant secretary of the interior; William E. McLean, first deputy commissioner of pensions; Joseph J. Bartlett, second deputy commissioner of pensions; Robert B. Vance, assistant commissioner of patents; James W. Whelpley, of New York, assistant treasurer of the United States; William E. Smith, of New York, assistant secretary of the treasury; Con-rad F. Jordan, of New Jersey, treasurer of the United States; Col. John Gibbon to be brigadier general; Col. Absalom Baird to be nspector general, with the rank of brigadier general; Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth to be inspector general, with rank of major.

CLYDESDALES. Trinder & Groff, of Sim-coe, Canada, have this month established themselves permanently at Atlantic, Cass Co., Iowa, for the purpose of distributing their thoroughbred stallions through the West. Cut this out for future reference or show to friends requiring stock. . Catalogue on application. Mention this paper.

# THE MARKETS.

GMAHA.

63%@

WHEAT-No. 2.

|     | WHEAT-No. 2                                       |       | 14@ |        |
|-----|---|-------|-----|--------|
|     | BARLEY-No. 2                                      |       | (0) | 52     |
| U   | RyE-No. 2   | 44    | -   | 44     |
| U   | Corx—No. 2 mixed<br>Dats—No. 2                    | 22    |     | 22     |
| I   | )ATS-No. 2  | 21    |     |        |
| Į.  | BUTTER—Fancy creamery BUTTER—Choice roll          | 25    |     | 27     |
| ĮĮ, | BUTTER-Choice roll                                | 13    |     |        |
| J   | Eggs-Fresh  | 20    | (4) | 22     |
| 1   | CHICKENS—Dressed per fb<br>Furkeys—Dressed per fb | 9     | (a) | 1      |
| 1   | FURKEYS-Dressed per lb                            | 12    | @   | 14     |
| 1   | Ducks-Dressed per tb                              | - 8   | (a) | 10     |
| 1   | GEESE-Dressed per tb                              | 9     | (0) | 10     |
| 1   | LEMONS-Choice                                     | 6 25  | (0) | 6 50   |
| 1   | APPLES-Choice                                     | 3 00  |     | 3 50   |
|     | ORANGES-Mesina                                    | 4 00  |     | 4 75   |
|     | Brans-Navys                                       | 1 25  |     | 1 50   |
| 1   | ONICNS-Per bushel                                 | 70    |     | 75     |
| lì  | POTATOES-Per bushel                               | 45    | -   | 50     |
| i   | GREEN APPLES—Per bbl                              | 2 75  |     |        |
|     | BEEDS-Timothy                                     | 2 30  |     |        |
| 1   | SEEDS—THROUNY                                     | 1 75  |     |        |
| 1   | Try Poled per ton                                 | 5 00  |     |        |
| 1   | HAY—Baled, per ton                                | 6 00  |     | 6 75   |
|     | HAY—In bulk                                       |       |     |        |
| ı,  | Hogs-Mixed packing                                | 3 50  |     | 4 00   |
| 7   | BEEVES-Butchers                                   |       | @   | 4 00   |
|     | NEW YORK  |       |     |        |
| 1   | WHEAT-No. 2 red                                   | 90    | 140 | 91     |
| 1   | WHEAT-Ungraded red                                | 86    |     | 94     |
| 1   | ORN-No. 2   | 50    | %@  |        |
| í   | CORN—No. 2<br>DATS—Mixed western                  | 34    | ~@  |        |
| ì   | Pork  | 10 00 |     |        |
| i   | ARD   | 6 45  | ä   | 6 471  |
| ľ   | HICAGO.   | 0.10  | 9   | 0 11/  |
| 1   | FLOUR-Choice winter                               | 4.40  | 0   | 4 85   |
| li  | LOUR—Spring extra                                 | 9 70  | 8   |        |
| k   | Vunta Dankushal                                   | 0 10  | (4) | 4 00   |
| P   | WHEAT-Per bushel                                  | 91    | @   | 81     |
| 1   | CORN—Per bushel                                   | 36    | 20  | 36     |
| 3   | ATS-Per bushel                                    | 28    | @   | 29     |
|     | ORK1  |       |     | 10 073 |
| Ŀ   | ARD   | 6 00  | @   | 6 02   |
| t   | logs-Packing & shipping.                          | 3 95  |     |        |
| i   | HEEP-Western                                      | 2 50  |     | 4 25   |
|     | HEEP-Western                                      | 2 20  | (0) | 4 25   |
|     | ST. LOUIS.  |       | m.  |        |
|     | VHEAT—No. 2 red                                   |       | 0   | 92     |
| r   | ORN—Per bushel                                    | 21    | 8   |        |
| -   | ATS—Per bushel                                    | 94    | @   | 343    |
| 1   | Jose Mived 1                                      | 29    | %@  | 30     |
| -   | Hogs-Mixed packing                                | 0 70  | (0) |        |
| 100 | ATTLE—Stockers & feeders                          | 2 50  | (0) | 3 90   |
| -   | HEEP-Common to choice                             |       | (0) | 3 50   |
|     | KANSAS CIT  | Y.    |     |        |
| 1   | VHEAT-Per bushel                                  |       | @   | 69     |
| 0   | ORN-Per bushel                                    |       | 10  | 28     |
| 1   | ATS-Per bushel                                    | 26    | 40  | 27     |
| -   | ATTLE-Exports                                     | 4 90  | 200 | 5 10   |
| I   | logs-Good to choice                               | 3 95  | 8   | 4 00   |
|     | HEEP-Common to good.                              | 1 00  | 8   | 2 00   |
| 2   |   |       |     |        |

## RURAL ECONOMY.

Suggestions on Laying Out Farms in Advance of Making Permanent Improvements.

How the Credit System Interferes with the Prosperity and Happiness of Western Farmers.

#### Working to a Plan.

No person sets out to erect an expensive house without first deciding on a definite plan, having drawings prepared, and a careful estimate made of the cost of construction. Before an engineer goes to work to build a bridge over a river he makes a survey of the banks, examines the places where supports are to be erected, and accurately measures the space that is to be spanned. He then considers what kind of a structure he will erect, being guided somewhat by the uses to which the bridge is to be put. Having determined this matter in his mind, he makes a drawing of the bridge on paper, that he and others may see what kind of an appearance it presents. The drawing is made to a scale, one inch representing a certain number of feet. An architect draws the plans for a dwelling or other building in a similar way. In our great furniture establishments persons are constantly employed in producing on paper designs for bureaus, dressing-cases, sideboards, and desks. In all mechanical operations designs are first sketched and then working models are made. The plans for cemeteries and public parks, including the walks, drives, and bodies of water, are all made on paper before any of the ground is disturbed. Generally the location of all the trees to be planted is marked on the plan. The workmen have something to guide them in all their operations.

The proper laying out of farms so as to insure convenience in working, economy in fencing, and so as to have them present a pleasant appearance, has received very little attention in this country. Scarcely any farmer in commencing to improve a new place works in accordance to any well-matured plan. The new settler, on a piece of raw prairie, breaks the lot of land that can be most easily plowed and puts in a crop. He does not even take pains to have the sides straight. He puts up a house for temporary occupancy where it happens to be most convenient. He digs some wells where he thinks water can be reached within a few feet of the surface. On the approach of water he erects a stable for his horses and some sheds for his cattle and sheep. The proper location for them receives very little thought. The cold winds during the winter suggest to him the propriety of establishing some shelter belts. He accordingly obtains some young trees of the varieties that can be bought for the least money, and sets them out to the windward of the building he has erected. The next year he begins to feel the want of fruit. He accordingly buys some apple trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, and plants them on the land he first plowed, as there is no other ground prepared. This year he breaks some more land, selecting a piece that can be plowed easily, and which gives promise of producing a good crop of corn.

As the years go by more land is plowed, more trees are set out, and more buildings erected. Likely more wells are dug, and a portion of the land surrounded by a fence so as to form a pasture. It is often the case that the fences were not built on the line, owing to the fact that the exact boundaries of the farm were not ascertained. They were made to conform pretty nearly with the fences on some farm in the vicinity. It is not unfrequently the case that the fences first built on farms have to be moved when an accurate survey is made, involving the loss of much material and the expenditure of considerable labor. It sometimes happens that a farmer finds he has planted fruit trees on land that does not belong to him, or has set out rows of forest trees, designed to afford protection from the wind, at a distance from his boundary line. At length the farmer concludes that he is not pleased with the appearance of his place. He also finds that the location of his buildings is not convenient. He discovers that his fruit trees are not where he would prefer to have them. He notices that his wells are not where they should be for supplying water for the horses, the farm, or the pasture. He perceives that much fencing could have been saved had he plowed a strip of land round the entire length of his farm; instead of small pieces of irregular shape. In fact, he is dissatisfied with nearly everything he has done by

way of making improvements. Quite likely he visits some farm that was laid out and improved in such a way as to present a fine appearance and to be convenient to manage and resolves to remodel his own. He now sees the advantage of having a definite plan and adopts one. He finds, however, that he can derive but little advantage from the money and labor that he has expended. He has several buildings, but none of them are of the character he desires. Thay appear to be too good to | hind in all transactions involving the tear down, are difficult to reconstruct, payment of money. - Chicago Times. and are not of a shape that additions can be made to them with economy. He has forest and fruit trees, many of them of large size, but they are not of the varieties he desires, and they do not stand where they would be of the most value for use or ornament. They are too large to move, and many years will be required to raise others in the place where they are wanted. It is no trifling matter to reconstruct a farm or a state. It requires much labor and money to make radical changes, and considerable time is needed to make important changes on a farm. Several seasons are necessary to establish a bluegrass sod or to raise an ornamental hedge. An abandoned well has no market value, but it requires much labor to dig a new one. Grapevines, trees, and bushes of a size to produce fruit can not ordinarily be moved with much assurance that they will continue to be productive.

There is economy in commencing to improve a farm in accordance with a

farmer with small means can not make all the improvements he wants at once, but he can make what he is able to so that they will form parts of his entire plan. Year to year can see his place approaching nearer to what he designs to have it. He will have no reconstructing to do. He may not be able to plant a large orchard in a single year, but he can set out one row of trees where he wants them, and other rows in succeeding years. He can pursue the same course with forest trees. Sheds for protecting cattle and sheep can be erected on the side of a yard, with the view of building a barn at the end of it. A plan for a house can be adopted and a wing built in advance of the main structure. Corn-cribs can be erected now where the barn is to stand. A lawn can be seeded and shrubbery planted in front of the place to be occupied by the dwelling. The plan of the farm can be made during the winter, when there is sufficient time for consideration of all details, and an opportunity afforded for visiting places that are regarded as both beautiful and convenient.

### An Uncomfortable Position.

A New England farmer who has been spending some time among the farmers of the western states and territories, reports as one of the results of his observations that he found them almost without exception to be in debt. As a rule, they bought everything on credit. They had running accounts with the grocer, the dealer in dry goods, the seller of agricultural implements, the blacksmith and the carpenter. Not unfrequently their wives were paying for sewing-machines, and sometimes musical instruments, on the installment plan. Many farmers agree to pay the wages of their hired help and to settle with merchants after harvest. With the low price of grain and most other farm products, however, they are not able to do this. After selling all the crops they can part with and disposing of some fat stock, they find themselves in debt at the commencement of a new year. Not unfrequently they are obliged to borrow money at a high rate of interest for the purpose of paying their taxes in the spring. Sometimes, however, they dispose of young stock at a sacrifice in order to meet the demands of the tax collector.

This observer comes to the conclusion that the usual condition of the farmers in the territories and new western states was to be in debt. They commence to get in debt as soon as they move on their places, and as often as they discharge one set of obligations, they

contract some more.

This is a very unfortunate state of affairs, but that it is general in many parts of the west is not to be questioned. The habit of getting in debt is not easily broken off. Once contracted and continued for a series of years, it is likely to be kept up indefinitely. Few farmers succeed in producing as large crops as they anticipate, and they ordinarily expect higher prices than they obtain. The occurrence of a fire, a tornado, a protracted drought, an early frost, a visitation of destructive insects, a contagious disease among farm animals, or sickness in the family upsets all the calculations made for getting out of debt. More obligations are incurred and the labor of years is required to discharge them. A man constantly harassed by debts is in no condition to enjoy life. He can have but few pleasures. He is at the mercy of every person he deals with. He must take goods at the price demanded for them, though it may seem to be exorbitant. Traders who sell articles on credit are obliged to charge high prices. They assume risks, place their own credit in jeopardy, and are often put to great inconvenience in the management of their business. They would prefer to sell goods at a much smaller profit provided they could receive cash for them. The high price for almost every article bought in the country are chiefly due to the credit system which generally prevails.

The commencement of of the new year is a good time to form plans for getting out of debt and for keeping out. It may be necessary to resort to heroic measures to accomplish this, but it is best to resort to them after all. A resolution to contract no new debts is the first step necessary to climbing up out of the degraded position in which so many find themselves. The effort is clearly worth making. Observation shows that the successful farmer is ordinarily the one who has ready money wherewith to buy stock and tools when they are offered for less than their value for the purpose of securing cash. He buys all his goods much cheaper than the man who gets trusted for them. He enjoys them better after he has obtained them. The credit system, which has become general among farmers in many parts of the west, has prevented them from getting much enjoyment out of their common life. For many years previous to the commencement of the civil war the condition of the farmers in the south was poor, notwithstanding the fact that they raised good crops and received high prices for them. The credit system stood in the way of their prosperity. They worked one year to pay the debts contracted the previous season. As a rule they were a year be-

# Going to Stay in Canada.

An inquisitive man on a train on the New York Central going out of New York was seated next to a fashionabledressed young man, who looked as if he might be a bank clerk. "Going to Poughkeepsie?" asked the

inquisitive.

"Going to stay there?"

"Going to stay there?"

"No, I'm going on to Albany?"
"Going to stay in Albany?" "No, I'm going on to Niagara Falls."

No, I'm going on to Montreal." The inquisitive man smiled, nodded hiis head, as much as to say. "Now I know all about you," and finally added:

"Well, I guess you are going to stay

in Canada, ain't yer?"-Texas Siftings.

Entering Town in Style. "Can't you drive faster, John?" said a farmer's wife, "we'll never get to the

village at this rate." well-matured plan. This plan must be "Can't help it," replied John. "Them something more than an idea. Like the hosses has plowed all the week, a'n I plan for a dwelling or a bridge, it should be drawn on paper, and the dis-should be drawn on paper, and the distances should conform to a scale. A l Times.

#### MAVERICKITEMS.

New way to pay old debts: Run new

Everything is adulterated nowadays. A San Francisco man bought a cork leg, and afterwards ascertained that it

was made of paper. A San Francisco minister found a slice of dried tongue lying beside the bible last Sunday when he entered his pulpit. He took the hint.

If you would hit a roller-skater with a barrel stave one half as hard as he hits himself when he sits down uninvited, he would have you arrested for

A Kentuckian has recently patented a gin-saw. We don't know what a ginsaw is used for, but suppose it is intended to saw off his breath. Bet he'll break every tooth out of it if he uses it for that purpose.

A Tucson, Arazona, man, while praying the other day was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Sorry to hear that he was killed. There is a "certain somethingness," as Oscar Wilde would say, in knowing that there was at least one man in Arizona who prayed.

"Oh, Miss McSwelter," said a little Lodi school boy to his teacher, "I heard pa talking to Mr. Jones about vou.

"Indeed!" replied the teacher, archly, What did he say?"

"He said you were the hardest working teacher he ever saw." "And what did Mr. Jones say?" she

asked, pleasantly. "He said you didn't know anything, and had to study hard to keep from forgetting it. Last Monday when it was raining vio-

lently, we had occasion to visit Oakland. While on the ferryboat Charley McCarthy remarked that it had been a cold, wet rain all the week. Young Oakdude, who had been sip-

ping ginger pop, thought he would be smart, and asked Mac if he had ever heard of a hot dry rain.

"I did," responded Charley. "The good book tells us that a rain of fire and brimstone fell upon Sodom and Gomorah. "How much for these oysters?" quer-

ried an eastern man, as he stepped to

the eashier's desk in an oyster house on Market street. "Yes, you struck it; six bits, and mighty small bits they are! You ought

to get some Providence river oysters "I mean the price is six bits, seventy-

five cents.' "Oh, the devil!"-California Mave-

### Driving at Night.

How to illuminate a road in front of the horses in driving at night is an important matter.

The usual side lamps on carriages, or the attaching of a lantern to the dash board, fail to reflect the light where it is most wanted, and the suspending of a lantern to the front axle is objectionable for many reasons, but it is the best plan for shedding the light where it is the most needed that we have seen

tried. But a Philadelphia physician suggests the attaching of the lantern to the breast collar of the harness, which he says he has tried with perfect satisfaction, and he has evidently had some experience with the ordinary methods of lighting, for he says the various forms of dash lights are pretty much the same, in that they put the light just where it is not wanted, illuminating the horse's tail and hips and the buggy thills with a brilliance quite unnecessary, which intensifies the blackness of the shadow cast by them just where one most wishes to see clearly.

"My light is a common tubular lantern, with a reflector, and a spring for attachment to the dash. In place of putting it on the dash, I slipped the spring over the middle of the breast collar, directly in front of the horse. Every part of the road in front of me was plainly seen, so I could drive with as much confidence as in broad daylight. The conditions necessary for success are a level-headed horse, with fair breadth of chest, and a shoulder strap attached to the check hook, to prevent lantern sagging down between the horse's legs when for any reason the traces slack. It would be well to have a short strap sewed to the inside of the breast collar, to slip the spring through, so as to prevent any lateral motion. Scientific American.

#### A Bible Filed As a Will. A rather bulky will was filed for pro-

bate in the orphans' court at Baltimore in the shape of a large gilt-edged family bible. The will was written on the blank pages usually used to record marriages, births, and deaths. The will was that of Winnie Harris, colored, and was very well written and in perfectly legal form. It is of date Sept. 3, 1885, and bequeaths all her estate, after her things are sold and her debts paid, to her mother, Katie Jones, of Fairmount or Clairmount, Va. Should the mother be dead, then all is to go to the Second Christian church, Dolphin and Etting streets, except a gold chain and locket to A. D. Minds, and the bible in which the will is written to Rev. D. R. Wilkins, her pastor. By a codicil written In a separate piece of paper, but glued in the bible, the testatrix disposes of certain death benefits from lodges to which she belonged. She desires Mount Sinai lodge, No. 18, of the Order of Moses, to give her decent burial, and if anything be then due her the remainder is bequeathed to the lodge. Whatever is due her from St. Paul's tabernacle, No. 11, Order of Galilean Fishermen, and from Queen Esther court, No. 6, Order of Nazarites, is to go as the will directs-first to the mother, or, in case she is dead, to the Second Christian church for the advancement of the cause of religion. A. D. Minds, William F. Allen, and John Mitchell are named as administrators. The court officials say that the leaves containing the will can not be torn from the bible, but the book itself must be filed. In that case Rev. D. Wilkins' will not receive his legacy.—Baltimore Sun.